

# THE RALEIGH NEWS

VOL. XI. NO. 5

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1915

## GRAIN AND FEED STORE.

**A GOOD SUPPLY OF**  
Horse and Cow Food, Grain,  
Hay, Flour, Meal,  
**WOOD AND COAL.**  
LOW FOR CASE.

Office and Feed Store corner of Wilmington and Davis streets, near Ochs's House, and west of M. C. Freight Depot.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement in a column of Raleigh News. The advertiser is a person of unusual character. The advertiser is a person of unusual character. The advertiser is a person of unusual character.

## A HANDSOME NEW HOUSE.

Five rooms, Gas, Electric, well of excellent water in yard; kitchen with two rooms. Best low possession immediately. Location Blount Avenue near Baptist Seminary. March 5-31.

## VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.

A pair of thorough bred Morgan Horses, six years old, well broken and perfectly gentle. Also a thorough bred Stallion of the first blood can be seen at Wynn's Livery and Sale Stable. Apply to R. J. POWELL, No. 34 North Hotel.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of authority conferred in a mortgage from H. L. Koelich to John Armstrong, executed on the 1st day of May, 1914, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county on the same day, I will expose at public auction at the Court House in Charlotte, North Carolina, for cash at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915, the following personal property to-wit:

One Riding Machine.  
One Pair of Table Sheers.  
One Sewing Machine.  
One Pair of Table Sheers.  
One Pair of Table Sheers.  
One Pair of Table Sheers.  
One Pair of Table Sheers.  
One Pair of Table Sheers.

## PROF. DAVENPORT KERRISON.

Will give on Friday Night, the 5th of March, at TUCKER HALL, a public performance for the purpose of exposing Spiritualism.

His performance will be preceded by a short review of ancient and modern "Spiritism," and illustrated by actual experiments; the same spirit manifestations and wonderful tricks as exhibited by the DAVENPORT BROTHERS, BASTIAN, TAYLOR AND OTHERS.

THE NOVEL FEATURE of this performance consists in the fact that the DAVENPORT BROTHERS, BASTIAN, TAYLOR AND OTHERS, will give on Friday Night, the 5th of March, at TUCKER HALL, a public performance for the purpose of exposing Spiritualism.

A FULL EXPLANATION OF ALL THE PHENOMENA EXHIBITED. If you want an enjoyable evening, by all means call in time and engage a seat as such will not be offered again in time to come. PAICES OF ADMISSION: 75 Cents; Gallery 50 cents. Reserved Seats to be obtained at Carner's Drugstore. Mar 6-11.

## DAWSON COTTON PLANTER.

To arrive, 20 of this celebrated Cotton Planters and Ginner Distributor. To receive them, orders should be sent in at once, as we always sell out before the season is over. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

## LINDLEY'S FRUIT TREES.

A small lot of select standard peach trees on sale at Farmer's Hall. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

## MR. FLAHERTY AND COMPANY.

Just received, 100 bbls. India Rubber Lime, and one car load India Rubber, Cattle and Horse Feed. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

## CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Marble and Stone Work, Lumber, Sash and Doors, Windows, Blinds, and all other work in connection with the building trade. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

## HAMMILL'S NEWS.

Marble and Stone Work, Lumber, Sash and Doors, Windows, Blinds, and all other work in connection with the building trade. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

## THE CITY.

The DAILY NEWS served by faithful and reliable carriers to all parts of the city for 184 years. Persons desiring to have the paper left at their residence will please call or send address to the office, No. 6 Martin street.

THE RALEIGH NEWS IS THE OLDEST DAILY PUBLISHED IN RALEIGH, AND HAS THE LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

## Index to New Advertisements.

WALTER CLARK—Mortgage Sale.  
R. J. POWELL—Valuable Horses For Sale.  
J. C. BARNES—The Wagon.  
J. C. BARNES—The Wagon.

The marble fever rages among the boys of Raleigh now, with an occasional case of the tops.

The Governor, yesterday, appointed J. Wise Norton, of Philadelphia, a commissioner of deeds for the State of North Carolina.

The House last night concurred in the Senate amendment to the insane asylum bill—providing that the superintendent shall be a married man.

Snow fell thick and fast from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon until dark, melting, however, as soon as it reached the wet earth.

The Secretary of State yesterday paid into the treasury \$2,147.59, the tax for the month of February on foreign insurance companies doing business in this State.

We call attention to the law card of Lewin W. Barringer, Esq., who is well and favorably known in North Carolina, and more particularly in Raleigh where he resided for many years before locating in Philadelphia.

To-day had been fixed as the time when the Legislature would vote upon the magistrates. Up to last night, however, the lists of only 58 counties had been handed in, and as it is contemplated to put them all through as soon as work is begun on them, the election will no doubt be postponed a day or two.

Personal.  
Maj. Charles M. Stedman, of Wilmington, is registered at the Yarrow House.

Dr. C. H. Roberts, President of the Carolina Central Railroad and Col. A. Pope, Superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line of railroads, are in the city.

Messrs. J. A. Bonitz, of the Goldsboro Messenger, and T. C. Evans, of the Raleigh Times, are in the city.

Jack Roubach gladdened the hearts of his many friends in this city, by putting in an appearance yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. H. Martindale, a native of this city and a gentleman kindly remembered here, is in town. He is now traveling for Wm. J. C. Dulany & Co., stationers, Baltimore.

Master Thos. M. Vance, the youngest son of the Governor, left yesterday, to enter Bingham's school as a cadet.

Alarm of Fire.  
Sunday night about 8:45 o'clock, the fire alarm sounded from the market-house, creating considerable commotion in the city. All of the churches were partially emptied, and the firemen were starting to their engine and truck-houses, when it was ascertained that the only foundation for the alarm was the burning out of a chimney of the residence of Mr. Isaac Long. No harm was done and the excitement was very short-lived.

New Orleans Jubilee Singers in Town.  
It is stated that the cashier and one of the musicians of the concert troupe known as the New Orleans Jubilee Singers, which gave several entertainments in this city some time ago, became involved a few days since in a dispute at London, Ont., which resulted in the drawing of bowie knives and the stabbing of the musician.

Wm. Kenneth Beyer.  
We see in the Washington papers that President Grant last Friday appointed Kenneth Beyer a commissioner to prepare and publish a new edition of the revised statutes, under a recent act of Congress.

Wakes Superior Court.  
This court met yesterday at the usual hour, Judge Schenck presiding. These cases were taken up: Raleigh Gas Light Company vs. City of Raleigh. Judgment for plaintiff.

Towles and wife vs. Fisher; jury empaneled, but pending the taking of testimony court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

White sugar, 12 1/2 cents a pound; light brown sugar, 11 cents a pound; best Rio coffee, 28 cents a pound; new rice, 10 cents a pound; canned tomatoes, 15 and 20 cents a can; best flour, 5 cents a pound; smoked shoulders, 10 cents a pound; at Woolcott's Open Front Store.

A complete set of Hogarth's Works, bound in two volumes, can be bought cheap by applying early at the News office.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SESSION OF 1914-15.  
SENATE.  
MONDAY, March 5.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Jarvis in the chair. The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

Mr. Troy presented a petition from citizens of Harnett county, praying for a change in the boundary line between Harnett and Cumberland. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.  
Mr. Graham, from the committee on State Debt; Messrs. Justice and Dorchester, from the committee on Expositions and Exhibitions; Mr. York, from the committee on Engrossed Bills; Mr. Moore, of Mecklenburg, from the committee on Enrolled Bills; Messrs. Graham and Robins, from the Finance committee, submitted reports.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.  
By Mr. Bennett: A bill supplemental to a bill passed by the present General Assembly, to amend the laws relating to the division of lands on rice plantations lying upon the Cape Fear river from 10 miles above Wilmington to the mouth of the river lawful fences. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Seales: A bill to amend sec. 254, chap. 16, Battle's Revision. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Short: A bill in relation to the superintendent of health of the city of Wilmington. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Troy: A bill supplemental to an act to provide a suitable residence for the Governor of the State. Finance committee.

By Mr. Wilson: A bill to amend Battle's Revision, chap. 63, sec. 10. Judiciary committee.

CALENDAR.  
Bill to amend the laws in relation to the town of Tarboro, was taken up and passed its second reading.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Cabarrus county to levy a special tax to fund and pay the county debt, was taken up on its third reading and passed.

Bill to confer upon the mayors of the cities of Charlotte and Raleigh, and of the town of Excelsior in the county of Burke, the criminal jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, was taken up.

Mr. Stanford offered an amendment, embracing the town of Tarboro within the bill. Adopted.

The bill then passed its second and third readings.

Upon motion of Mr. Graham, the rules were suspended and the Senate reconsidered the vote just taken.

Mr. Graham then moved to strike out the names of the places mentioned and to insert the names of the places mentioned in the bill.

Unfinished Business.  
The unfinished business of Saturday, the bill to provide for the hearing and trial of paupers, either publicly or privately, was taken up.

Mr. Askew moved to pass over informally.

Mr. Justice moved to postpone indefinitely. He argued in behalf of this course, believing that the bill contains a clause which prohibits even the letting of paupers to the keepers of poor-houses.

Moore, col. of New Hanover, insisted upon the passage of this bill.

Mr. Robins spoke in favor of the bill. Pending action upon the bill, Mr. Graham called for

THE SPECIAL ORDER, which was the revenue bill.

It was taken up and, upon motion of Mr. Graham, was considered by sections and speeches were limited to five minutes.

After being variously amended in almost every section, the bill, after three hours' consideration, was completed and was adopted as a substitute for the House bill, and passed its second reading.

The bill then went upon the calendar of bills on the Senate adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.  
The Senate met at 7:30 P. M. Lieutenant Governor Jarvis in the chair.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.  
The bill in relation to letting out the paupers of the several counties came up as the unfinished business.

The House amendments chimney bill were taken up on motion of Mr. Graham, the curd.

The second special order, a bill to amend the laws relating to the division of lands on rice plantations lying upon the Cape Fear river from 10 miles above Wilmington to the mouth of the river lawful fences, was taken up and passed its second reading.

Mr. Stanford moved to amend the bill to amend the laws relating to the division of lands on rice plantations lying upon the Cape Fear river from 10 miles above Wilmington to the mouth of the river lawful fences, was taken up and passed its second reading.

Mr. Troy moved to lay on the table. Resolution concerning the Chesapeake Canal Company.

The bill to amend the laws relating to the division of lands on rice plantations lying upon the Cape Fear river from 10 miles above Wilmington to the mouth of the river lawful fences, was taken up and passed its second reading.

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# DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877.

The Official Organ of the City.

PRINTED FOR THE STATE.

PUBLISHED IN THE NEWS BUILDING, 5, MARTIN STREET.

TERMS:—Advertisements—per square (ten lines nonpareil) first insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00. Local notices 25 cents per line each insertion. Contractors for any space or time can be made at the News counting-rooms.

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## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The question of the public debt of the State has been deferred until nearly the close of the session of the Legislature; and nothing has been done looking to a disposition of it. The truth is, it is a question just now very hard to solve; for the State is entirely destitute at present of the means to pay it. Were times ever harder? Was money ever scarcer? Was there ever a time when our people were less able to bear an increased rate of taxation? Never. In our existing impoverished condition we have not the ability to pay the debt. This is manifest.

But, as we have before attempted to show, it is all important that something should be done with the public debt. Interest is piling up rapidly; our creditors are clamoring; our credit is sinking lower and lower; and each year that the matter stands open the difficulty of finally adjusting it increases. It is a burden, a growing burden, that we cannot cast off if we would. Honor, a sense of justice and a regard for the welfare of North Carolina compel us to bear it along, however heavy it may be.

Ever since the war the State has been in a disturbed, restless condition, owing to changes in the relations of the two races, the confusion and perturbations caused by reconstruction and mal-administration of the government, State and National. But, now, for the first time, there is hope in the future. The rainbow of peace is in the sky. There are signs of the coming of a period of reviving prosperity; and North Carolina may be launched upon a new era of material growth and development, if her credit could be restored, by the adjustment of her public debt.

How can that be done? The Legislatures have tried in vain to accomplish it. Suppose now that the people be allowed an opportunity of settling the vexed question. Senator Nicholson has introduced a bill providing that no proposition to settle any part of the State debt shall be entertained by the Legislature until the question is first submitted to the qualified voters of the State. This would at least disclose the sentiment of the people, and remove the question from the arena of politics.

## THE INAUGURAL.

The inaugural address of President Hayes is full of fair promises for the South. He outlines a policy which, if pursued, will bring about a political millennium. He sets before him these great objects—the permanent pacification of the country; the restoration of wise, honest and peaceful local self-government; the obliteration of party lines where parties stand in the way of loyal and hearty obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution; the harmonizing of the two races.

As far as possible to the principles and practices of the founders of the republic. In almost every line of his inaugural he indirectly condemns the party to which he owes his elevation to the Presidency; and he has at one bound, so far as language can accomplish it, torn away from the leading strings which bound Grant throughout his administration to the violent, bitter, malignant enemies of the South. There is no place in Mr. Hayes' policy, as outlined in this address, for the carpet-bagger, the trickster or the partisan. If he be sincere in his declaration the Republican party of the South, as it exists to-day, is doomed; the usurpations in South Carolina and Louisiana will be swept away as so much rubbish, and "the solid South" will become an accomplished fact.

We refer our readers to the address, and commend it to their careful perusal, as it is the chart by which the national government is to be directed for the next four years. It entirely reverses the policy of the government towards the South, and inaugurates a new era in politics, marking the termination of the proscription policy towards the South pursued by the Republican party since the close of the war.

## PERSONAL.

A new county in Nebraska has been named after Mr. Tilden.

A judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio was recently sworn into office by a female clerk.

A special bureau, for the search of lost children, has been established at Paris by the prefect of Police.

In the Serbian military bands the base drum is placed upon a two-wheeled cart, and is drawn by a trained dog while the drummer pounds it.

Bishop Harstad recently, at Oxford, New York, that there were about 297,000 Indians in the United States, of whom 75,000 have adopted the Christian faith and become civilized.

Many of the great London companies continue to hold the lands granted to them to London, Ireland, by James I. In the aggregate their estates amount to 150,000 acres, and yield nearly \$400,000 a year.

There is an Iowa editor who doesn't think Evans is a great man. He says: "The poorest scrub lawyer in Iowa would have been as successful as Mr. Evans. Evans had the court on his side, and that's all he did have, and he wanted no more."

George Francis Train in a recent letter says: "Omaha is too small a village for so big an idea. Do nothing more about sale of papers. That ends it. I withdraw my psychology. No corpse can be galvanized into life. Omaha is dead. How absurd to talk about lectures when my thoughts won't sell for a nickel!"

A prominent St. Louis gentleman, who has just returned from China, states that there is a railroad running out from Pekin that cost \$7,000,000 per mile. An ordinary American railroad can be built from \$10,000 to \$30,000 per mile. This Chinese road was built by Americans for the Chinese Government.

## NOTES AND OPINIONS.

A bill for the payment of claims passed upon by Southern claims Commissioners was passed in the House on Friday. It appropriates \$174,000.

A negro Methodist idea of ministerial qualification: "De new preacher is mo' lart than Mistuh Bole was; but, Lor bless you, sah! he ain't got de doleful sound like Mistuh Bole hed. No, indeedly!"

Diamond cutting, which has been monopolized by Amsterdam experts, is carried on by twenty-three young women at Roxbury, Mass. In the shop of Henry D. Morse, who learned the art from his Dutch employees.

The Nation thinks that "the saddest feature, perhaps, in the late canvass was the desperate efforts which honorable and upright men made to shut their eyes to the doings of 'Zach' and his confederates in their fear of Tilden and the South."

"Gath" believes acquiescence in the declaration of the commission is the forerunner of a Democratic victory in 1880, and in this way: "Some eminent southern man will go on the ticket, with a graduated northern statesman."

The following are specimens of the compliments exchanged among Democrats at the close of the session on Friday morning: Mr. Blackburn said it was now Friday, hangerman's day, and he had no further objection to the finishing of the greatest of all men, Mr. Grant. Mr. Dillman said up in front of Fernando Wood and accused him of being the high priest of the Radical party. While the two were speaking the Republican side attempted to drown their voices in loud cries of order.

Washington Union: Fraud has triumphed, and triumphed through the treachery of Democrats. Honest men of resolute natures and full perceptions have assisted, but corruption led the way to the juggling Commission, and when that failed, hamstringing the House by a direct vote on the final struggle, sustaining the President in the Senate in his assumption of power to decide what certificates he would present to the joint convention.

## The Clothing Trade.

We cannot call to mind a house out of all these doing business in Baltimore, whose name is so familiar to the people of this city, as that of the late Mr. Daniel E. Shipley. His history now covers a period of thirty years and that period, so fraught with good and evil to most of us, has resulted in a career of unbroken success. In 1846 when he and Mr. Daniel E. Shipley was doing business on a somewhat small scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1850 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1854 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1858 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1862 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1866 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1870 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1874 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1878 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1882 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1886 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1890 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1894 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1898 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1902 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1906 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1910 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1914 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1918 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1922 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1926 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1930 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1934 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1938 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1942 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1946 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1950 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1954 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1958 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1962 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1966 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1970 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1974 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1978 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1982 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1986 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1990 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1994 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 1998 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2002 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2006 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2010 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2014 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2018 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2022 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2026 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2030 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2034 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2038 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2042 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2046 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. In 2050 he was doing business on a somewhat larger scale, as a merchant tailor, business prospered and he was enabled to keep up his business. 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# DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877.

The WEEKLY NEWS is the best weekly paper published in North Carolina. It is only ONE DOLLAR per year, postage paid, contains 52 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and important advertisements. Always Cash.

The Editor of the NEWS is not responsible for the views and opinions expressed by correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to be as brief as possible in the subject upon which they write will admit.

The names of correspondents are required in every instance for the private information of the editor, as a guarantee of good faith.

Anonymous communications will invariably be consigned to the waste basket, without notice.

Correspondents are requested to write only on one side of the sheet; otherwise great inconvenience is caused to the printer.

For the News.

## INNOCEENCE.

The man who trusts to innocence. Assuredly needs no defence. Nor wants the missiles of the sword. Nor arrows from the bow of the devil.

A ravenous wolf intent on food. Might rush from covert of the wood. Yet would not violate the grove. Scared by innocence's smile.

The man of manners rude and wild. Of heinous passions from a child. By innocence can be subdued. And changed to love's similitude.

If you'd be brave as brave can be. And breast the storms of land and sea. Let all your aims and actions blend. In innocence's pure and true.

No weapon is ever half so great. No difference what may be your state. Your best support in virtue lies. In innocence's honest eyes.

Be it your constant aim through life. With virtue's path to be at strife. Let every prompting motive be. To keep from vicious habits free.

With every thought with strictest sense. And keep by heart with diligence. Avoid the snare that sin displays. And strive to walk in innocence's ways.

The first eight lines are partly from W. J. W.

## RALEIGH.

**A Description of the Leading Points of Interest—Its Progress During the Past Decade—Its Large Increase of Population and Value of Real Estate—An Account of Its Educational and Charitable Institutions—Elegant Buildings, &c., &c.**

Now that the Presidential question is settled and political excitement in a measure died out, we can turn our attention more to the consideration of our local and State affairs. Our own beautiful City of Oaks claims our first attention. The world does not know how rapidly and steadily it has grown within the past ten years. Notwithstanding the many difficulties and drawbacks with which it has had to contend, prosperity seems to have attended it at every step; and to-day we do not believe there is to be found anywhere in the South a city which has developed faster and at the same time possessed surer foundations for its commercial and financial interests. In the appended descriptions we have attempted to present our readers with an outline of the present condition and dimensions of the city, with all its varied interests, mercantile, social and religious. It is always an object of the NEWS to contribute all in its power to the advancement of the interests of this city, to which it owes, in so large a measure, the success which has attended it in the past.

### POPULATION.

The population of the city at the close of 1876, by the United States census, was 7,750; now it is 10,500, an increase in three years of nearly fifty per cent. For an inland town, although it be the capital of the State, this rapid increase of population is a remarkable fact, and is almost without precedent. The inhabitants are quiet, orderly, peaceable, law-abiding and church-going citizens. We have one church for every seven hundred inhabitants, and our church edifices will compare favorably, in size, style and construction, with those of much larger cities. The various denominations are well represented, there being two Baptist, two Methodist, two Episcopal, one Presbyterian and one Roman Catholic, where our white congregations worship; and for the colored there are eight churches, consisting of two Baptist, two Methodist, one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Congregational and one Christian.

### BUILDINGS.

No stranger, nothing impresses him so much, as to the property of the character of its buildings. Judged by the standard of the city, the prosperity of Raleigh is much more apparent than in the increase in population. At the close of the war there were few, if any, fine class business buildings in the city. Now there are many that would be so classed in the larger cities, and the number is yearly increasing. On the two principal streets there are many magnificent four and five story buildings, extending from one street to another. The dwellings also compare to advantage with those of other cities. Many of these are superb. One remarkable feature of them is that they are situated on large lots, some of them occupying an entire square, and ornamented by nature—which no art can rival—with magnificent forest oaks from which our city derives its name of "City of Oaks."

Since 1870 there have been erected about three hundred dwellings. These are interspersed throughout the city, but in the northern section they spring up almost like magic, the extension of the city being greater in that direction than in any other.

[It was our purpose to give the exact number and cost of the buildings erected since the war, but the time necessary to obtain the figures was not at our disposal, nor could the builders to whom we applied give us the data.]

Perhaps the most imposing building in the city, will be the United States postoffice. It will be a five story, mansard roof, granite building, 118x68 feet, fronting Martin street, and extending back on Fayetteville street. It was begun in 1874, and will be completed in 1878. In it will be located the departments of justice and revenue of the United States. It will cost about \$400,000.

COLORADO DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The Institution for the education of

colored mutes and blind children was established in 1869. It was first opened in the building at the south end of McDowell street, in a building owned by the American Missionary Society, which was leased for the purpose. In 1873, the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 as the first installment, for the erection of a building on the public square in the southeast corner of the city. The building was commenced in the summer of 1873, and in 1874, an additional appropriation of \$7,500 was made, which completed the building, and the school was removed to the new building in August, 1874.

When the school was opened in 1869, there were eight pupils. There are now 62. It is the only institution in the United States for the exclusive education of colored mutes and blind children, and North Carolina is the only State that has made a special provision for this class of our population. In Maryland there is a small school, connected with the blind institution in Baltimore, where the colored blind and mutes are educated, but this is not really a State enterprise, but is the work of which North Carolina has an extraordinary range of species.

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